Mr. HAMMOND. I wish to say that Mr. Keitt-quoted that passage from Mr. Pinckney's speech on the Missouri question, which had been quoted on the opposite side of the case previously. His object in quoting it was to show that Mr. Pinckney did not support the Missouri compromise upor principle, but he did not inderse the sentiment expressed by Mr. Pickney in that extract.

expressed by Mr. Pickney in that extract.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I accept the explanation. Certainly I had no intention to misrepresent any gentleman by reading the statements expressed in this pamphlet. I say it was not anticipated from the first that Kansas would be a slave-holding State. What is the South to gain now by having it admitted? It may gain a triumph in the admission of this constitution—admitted against the will of the majority of the people. It is a triumph, but is it not a baren one? Is it a triumph worthy of the South? It will produce nothing but increased bitterness and exasperation, perhaps, on the part of those against whose will it is forced, not only in the Territory, but elsewhere. It may give new exasperation to the slavery question; new agitation, which God forbid. It would be a victory without results, without profit, barren, sterile:—as to all the ordinary and beneficial fruits, there is none. I do not know how anything is to be gained to the South, supposing, as I verily believe, and as every gentleman here believes, that it cannot be a slave State; that there is a majority there opposed to it, and who will put it down. Pass this, and we may have a few years longer of exasperated struggle and exasperated agitation in the country. That is all the consequence of the barren victory which would be obtained by admitting Kansas with this constitution. That is not a fruit, I think, which any one would wish to gather. Now, if you attempt to inforce it, we are told by Mr. Walker—I know nothing about it, but from all that he and Mr. Stanton tell us, and they are Democratic witnesses—there is danger of resistance and danger of rebellion.

Where is the necessity, then, for our doing it Mr. CRITTENDEN. I accept the explanation

Where is the necessity, then, for our doing it Where is the necessity, then, for our doing it now? Can we not resort to some other means by which we may avoid all these consequences of exasperation, of danger, of resistance, of tumult, or of sgitation, upon this subject; and end this contest in a short time by authorizing the people of Kansas, under the high mandate of this Government, to form for themselves a constitution, if they want to come into this Union—a constitution fairly to be made, and fairly to express the will of the people. It defers the subject but a little while. Is it not better to do that; is it not better to suffer the evils we have, than to fly to others we know not of? I think every prudential consideration is in favor of our forbearing to enconsideration is in favor of our forbearing to en-force this constitution on the people of Kansas, and of our affording them an opportunity of making their views fully and perfectly understood. This will be in accordance with the generous principles and policy that the South has pursued heretofore.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill was recommended to the South, chiefly, by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the recognition of the right of the people of a Territory, when framing a constitution of State government for thempleased—admitting or excluding slavery, and reg-ulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United

My opinion is, that the repeal of the Miss My opinion is, that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a blunder; but I concur in the principle that the people of our Territories, when they come to form a constitution for themselves, have a right to form it as they please. I am now acting upon that great principle of popular rights. I feel myself bound to give the benefit of it to the people of Kansas. Let the majority make such a constitution as they please. That is the great American principle, that rises above all others. Let them govern themselves, and as the majority derican principle, that rises above all others. Let them govern themselves, and as the majority decide, so let the constitution and so let the laws be. I think we are infracting that great principle—the principle of the South itself, on this very identical subject, by forcing this constitution, at least of doubtful authenticity, upon the people. If there is a majority in favor of it, it is not much trouble for them to ratify it. If there is a majority opposed to it, they are entitled to have their will and their way. They are entitled to that upon principle; they are entitled to it by the express pledges of the Kansas-Nebraska law.

Sir, I feel that I have already occupied a great deal of your time—more than I was entitled or expected to do; and yet there are some general topics upon which I wish to say something, though not so immediately connected with the direct question before us.

Mr. President, I am, according to the denominations now usually employed by parties in this

Mr. President, I am, according to the denominations now usually employed by parties in this country, a southern man. I have lived all my life in a southern State. I have been accustomed from my childhood to that frame of society of which slavery forms a part. I am, so far as regards the necessary defense of the rights of the Scuth, as prompt and as ready to defend them as any man the wide South contains; but in the same resolute and determined spirit in which I would defend any invasion of its rights, and for which I would put my foot as far as he who went furtheet, I will concede to others their rights, and I will maintain

put my foot as far as he who went furthest, I will concede to others their rights, and I will maintain and assert them. He who knows how to value his own rights will respect the rights of others.

When the Missouri compromise was abolished, great fears were excited in the North, and some vague hopes entertained in the South, that slavery might be established in Kansas, and extended in that direction. I did not believe it. I believed that the Missouri compromise line fixed in 1820, was about that territorial line, north of which slavery, if it could exist, would not be profitably employed; and our experience since has shown that the wise men who made that compromise judged rightly. I believed that the idea of making Kansas a slave State was a delusion to the South; that her hopes would never be realized, if she entertained such a hope as that. I thought, therefore, it would have been better, without examining serupulously into its constitutionality, to let the Missouri compromise stand. I regretted its repeal. I did not believe the South would gain anything by it, or that the North would gain by it.

That compromise was a bond and assurance of

the North would gain by it.

That compromise was a bond and assurance of peace. I would not have disturbed it. It was hallowed in my estimation by the memory of the men who had made it. It was hallowed by the beneficial consequences that resulted from it. It was hailed, at the time it was made, by the It was hailed, at the time it was made, by the South. It produced good, and nothing but good, from that time. Often have you, sir, [addressing Mr. Toomus.] and I, and all of the old Whig purty, triumphed in that act as one of the great achievements of our leader, Henry Clay. It was from that, among other things, that he derived the proudest of all his titles—that of the pacificator and peace-maker of his country. We ascribed to him a great instrumentality in the passage of that law, and over and over again have I claimed credit and honor for him for this act. This, for thirty years, had been my steadfast opinion. I have been growing, perhaps, during that time, a little older, and am a little less susceptible of new impressions and novel ophions. I cannot lay aside the idea that the law which made that line of division was a constitutional one. I believed so

pressions and novel ophions. I cannot lay aside the idea that the law which made that line of division was a constitutional one. I believed so then. The people since have generally believed it. I must be permitted to retain that opinion still; to go on, at any fate, to my end with the hope that I have not been praising, and have not been claiming credit for others for violating the Constitution of their country.

Sir, the men who passed that measure were great men; they were far-seeing men. Without argument now, I am content to rest my faith upon the authority of those great men—Clay, Pinckney, Lowndes, President Monroe, the last of the patriarchs of the Revolution, with his learned and able Cabinet—and then, what is more than all, thirty-five years of acquiescence in it, and peace under it, in these States. Whatever quarrels you may have had about it in Congress, there was always enough to uphold and sustain that law; and never, until 1854, was it repealed, or its constitutionality questioned, that I know of. I regretted its repeal, because I feared that it would lead to new agitations and new dangers. Has it not? What has been our experience?

The authors of the measure which repealed that compromise—inonorable and patriotic I know them to be, many of them my personal friends—promised themselves from it greater peace and greater repose by localizing the slavery question, as it was said. This act was to localize the question of slavery, and all agitation was to be at an end. It was to give peace to the country. The President in his message at the commencement of this seasion, or in his special message—I do not know which—imagines the country to have been in great agitation on the subject of slavery, when the Kanasa-Nebraska act came and put a stop to it until, some time afterwards, it was revived. Why, sir, exactly the contrary seems to me to be the true history of the transaction. We were becoming tranquilized under the compromises of 1860 in addition to the Missouri compromises of

all was subsiding into sub-nission and acqui-

these fellow-citizens, who have just the same right to adopt slavery that you have your institutions, to enjoy their liberty in peace also? Is there are not only their liberty in peace also? Is there are not only their liberty in peace also? Is there are not only their liberty in peace also? Is there are not only to make us inimical to one another? How was it with our fathers? Did not they live to gether? Did not they legislate together? It is to be exercised through representatives and delegates, over whom they are to hold the proper control; and to hold they ever abuse and reproach each other about the question of slavery? Never, that I have read of or we degenerated from those fathers, or have we were some so much better and purer than they were? It doubt whether we are any better; and I do not believe, notwithstanding all that is said about propress, that we are at all more sensible than those fathers who made the Constitution of this great Government. They gave us an example of brotherbood; and when we look at all that contact the constitution of slavery and anti-slavery to divide us? We are to hold the proper control; and to hold the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of share and therefore the converse of the past, in all the hopes of the future. This is our connection, leading and pointing to the brightest desiny that we were awaited any poople. All the unnumbered the special continuing the cour attempts the continuing the continuing the continuing the cont

the mighty resources of the Souli. They are beyond estimate—beyond calculation. This is replied to by a gentleman from the North, who gives us the mighty resources and the mighty power of New England and the non-slaveholding States. New England and the non-slaveholding States. Well, sir, if the conclusion which might be drawn from it was true, that each of those sections would by itself make a mighty country and a country that any one of us might be proud of, what a magnificent country is made when we put it all together! What a magnificent abode for man, such as the Almighty never gave to any other people, and never placed on the surface of this earth! It seems to me the most natural union in the world—the South, with her great and her rich productions, while the North abounds with ingenuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation, and comnuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation, and com-merce. The very diversity of our resources is the natural cause of union between us. It would not natural cause of union between us. It would not do fer us all to make cotton, nor would it do for us all to work in your manufactories. Nature seems to have organized here this country, adapted to a union of people North and South. Nature has given her sanction to the Union. Nature has traced that Union, and you alone disturb it. Gentlemen, you alone disturb it by making this subject of slavery the cause of dissension. The dissension. themen, you alone disturb it by making this subject of slavery the cause of dissension. The dissension has been kept up, though we but seldom come to any practical question that calls upon us to act on the subject. Now, if we were through with this petty Kansas affair, what a summer sea of boundless expanse lies before us, where there is nothing but repose. There is no other territory that you can dispute about in my lifetime, or the lifetime of any man here. This is the last point on which a controversy can probably be made. lifetime of any man here. This is the last point on which a controversy can probably be made. We have gone through many difficulties on this subject. Now we have reached the last of it, the least of it. Let us settle this matter in peace; let us settle it in good temper; and I see nothing before us but a long period of repose, and, I hope, of mutual conciliation. Of one thing I am certain, that crimination and recrimination between the North and the South, the getting up and maintaining of sectional feeling, sectional passion, sectional prejudices, can do no good to any section; and there is not one Senator here who does not recognize and feel all this as much as I do. I am certain of it.

does not recognize and feel all this as much as I do. I am certain of it.

My vote on this subject, sir, has nothing sectional in it. The only difficulty I have in voting is, that this is regarded by some as a sectional question; and I am on one side of that section, and I am voting for the other side of it, if we divide on it as a sectional question. Now, I do not regard it as a sectional question. My allegiance is not to any particular section. I do not want to know any such thing as a section in my conduct here. I want to be governed by a constitutional spirit, and a constitutional and a just principle, in all I do, no matter whether it relates to the North or to the South. I do not want to increase the sectionality which exists in the country by placing myself or my vote upon it so far as regards this question. I want to wipe out that sectionalism. I wish that no one here would vote upon it as a sectional question. I do not. I vote

upon it as a Senator of the United States of America. That is my country, and my great country. The Constitution of the United States intended to wipe out all these lines of division and sectionalism. It is we, we, that disturb our own Union. It is we that make sectional lines to divide and distract the country, whose Constitution, whose present interest, whose fature hopes, all tend to unite us.

There are some doctrines which have been advanced here with which I disagree, and upon which I will briefly express my views. Some gentlemen have argued, and they have the authority of the President to sustain them, that the Kansas-Nebraska act gave all the authority that is usually conferred by what is called an enabling act on the people of a Territory. I never considered in

so. I do not believe it is to be con

all was subsiding into subnission and acquisescence, when, to obtain a greater degree of peace and secure us for the future against all agitation, this bill of 1864 repealing the Missouri Has it localized the question of slavary? Has it given us peace? All can answer that question. It has given us trouble, nothing but trouble. That has been the consequence of its of a constitution to the people for the sace of that peace. If I was sure the consequence of its of a constitution of the people of the sace, and quiet. If I thought this bill would do so, I should voto for it. I would suppress all control to the people of the States of this great coulty and the restoration of good will among my follow-citizens the point was a subject of the same hope was indulged in the, and since then there has been nothing with twee the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebres and the Trestoration of good will among my follow-citizens to localizing the question of alvery, and that we chief and chancy, and sgitation will all be confided to the limits of Karssa. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas Nebres will be considered to the limits of Karssas. This is the be debated here; and here will be considered to the limits of Karssas when the was a subject to the constitution that would deprive it of many mischev

the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday.) Services to commence at eleven o'clock.

His Lecture in the afternoon, will embrace his visit to Bethany-description of Lazarus' tomb-and the miracle of his resurrection from the dead.

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### THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27, 1858.

"THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION !!

We had hoped to be able to present our reader the whole of Mr. Crittenden's great speech in thi number of the AMERICAN, as revised by himself including his rejoinder to Mr. Toombs, but the lat-ter has not been furnished to him by the reporter yet, and we are compelled to omit it. It will ap-

Mr. Simmons' Speech on the Kansas question will be published in the American as soon as we can obtain a corrected copy. We shall also publish it in pamphlet form. It is an admirable one for circulation, as it hits all round.

We respectfully announce to our friends Congress that we are prepared to print Speechs, and will do so upon the usual terms that is, for an eight page speech, 50 cents per

We request subscribers in the Sixth Ward ot to pay any monies due the publisher of this paper to any person who cannot show a written uthority, dated after this day.

We welcome to our exchange list the old Alexandria Gazette; one of the most valuable and

We are not honored with an exchange by ither the Baltimore American or Patriot, though both these papers are laboring in the same caus that we are. Well, gentlemen, we should be very glad of your company, but if not agreeable to you, we will endeavor to get along without it. Our own brains have served us pretty well thus far, and we do not feel at all as if they were likely to fail us in

The religious revival is rapidly spreading over the whole country. It is announced in the papers here that the lady of a Senator is to give a fancy ball next week; better would it be if she would turn her ball into a prayer meeting. Let those who go to dance, return to pray.

### THANKS, BROTHERS, THANKS. We are under lasting obligations to those edi-

eral Government.

assure them that they have materially and favora-bly affected our subscription list. Not a day passes but are glad to hear there is. Herewith we see -subscribers. Let us have your paper."

### MR. ANDERSON, OF MISSOURI.

he promptly replied that he did not doubt three His course having been much censured by those to whom he owes his election, he has published fourths of them, and perhaps nine-tenths were against it. Why then, inquired his interrogator, do you go for it? "Well," he replied, "I know an address to the voters of his district, through the Washington Union, and offering himself as a I am "a dead cock" any how; because, as the adcandidate for re-election, and justifying his course. ministration make it a party measure, if I do not go for it the politicians will defeat my re-nomina-We presume he will now have no Democrat ic oppone it, and will most likely be re-elected.

### RASCALITY IN A COURT.

A deputy sheriff and constable have been de tected in Philadelphia, in packing a jury in the French murder case. Judge Ludlow committed the deputy sheriff to prison for ten days,-no adequate punishment—and the high constable has been bound over to answer the charge of perjury. Let rottenness and rascality be rooted out, and the people for their adoption or rejection; but hunted down like rabbits and rats. We had a with him party feeling over-rides his duty to his specimen of it here, in the "Bloody Monday" trials, country, as it does with many others. and in the packing of the grand jury that sat on the bench.

# THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

On no occasion since the discussion of the co romise measure in 1850, when Clay, Webster Cass, Calhoun, Badger, Dickinson, Davis of Mass Mangum, Dawson, Berrien, Phelps, Soule, and oth ers-now nearley all gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns-were present, has there been a debate in the Senate at all to be compared, in the interest it has excited and the ability it has called out, to that which has just closed. Among the very able speeches made, and no particularly noticed by us heretofore, we may mention those of Messrs. Seward, Collamer, Fessenden, Fost, Simmons, Wade, and Hamlin, on one side, and of Hammond, Toombs, Bayard, and Green on the other. Gen. Houston has also distinguished himself by some exceedingly eloquent, levated, and patriotic remarks. But his have been tied by instructions.

# TROUBLED WITH THICK CO MING FANCIES.

The Union is constantly peering into "the dim listance of the future," to see if it can discover the shadow which coming events cast before; and it, or one of its assistants, for it is " the child of thirty-six fathers," has discovered a shadow of evil portent, "dim, dark, and dismal!" Something that looks "very like a whale," with a head made up of Douglas Democrats, a body of Americans, and a tail of Black Republicans!

In plain phrase, the Union sees a party in the istance made up of all those who are opposed to the Lecompton fraud and the Federal Democracy; and while it affects to laugh its teeth chatter with

THE LONDON POLICEMEN walk about 20 miles a day each, besides attending the police office. There is no disorder in London; no regulators, scrougers, wallopers, scrimagers, rampoodles, and ran cats, as there are here, where our policemen lie low and snooze away the time, in comfortable naps, knowing that when the sky falls, they will catch larks, and not before, we apprehend.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS are charged upon the War Department, in the purchase of horses and provisions for the army. The contractors, it is said, will realize more than a million of dollars profit It is by such corrupt means that the President rules Congress and the country, and the people are set aside as if of no account.

A down-east editor has discovered the respective qualities of a distinction and a difference. He says that a "little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while a "little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

The last official act of Lord Palmerston was send a donation of £100 to Mrs. Mogridge, the widow of the admirable writer so long known as "Old Humphrey."

Business is stagment in the eastern sities, and money abundant, because there is no business to employ it in.

# MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

the experienced, the cloquent Crittenden stood manfully up in resistance to the last; contesting it with all his ability, all his eloquence, and his chivalry. Side by side with him stood the fearless, the able and the honest statesman, Bell, who did battle against the measure with good will and effect. But we regretted to observe voting with the Administration Democrats, and supporting Lecompton, Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland. We say "regretted" be-cause we view this subject in a different light rom the last mentioned Senators, and had indulged a hope, at one time, that they would be found standing shoulder to shoulder with Senators Crittenden and Bell. We can only say we think

The vote upon Lecompton in the Senate

e regret to say, showed a want of unity an the few Americans in that body. The gallan

the experienced, the eloquent Crittenden stoo

Mr. Douglas and the great mass of the Demo-

Presidency next to himself-Mr. Douglas and all

those Democrats who are in favor of leaving the

people of Kansas "perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United

States," are now denounced as "the allies of the Black Republicans," simply because they will not

consent to force a constitution upon the people of Kansas which they have had no hand in forming,

and no fair opportunity to vote upon, and which

Does the administration suppose it can effect any

thing by a resort to such denunciatory and un-

dignified language? Dose it suppose that it can

intimidate anybody, or that it can, by calling mem-bers of Congress "allies of the Black Republicans,"

set the constituents of any member against him,

and thereby defeat his re-election? If such be its

belief, it must have formed an exceeding low-esti-

We know that its power is great, wielding as it

does, the immense patronage of the Government for base, corrupt, political purposes, and we know

compton which, left to the dictates of their own

honest judgment, never would have gone for this

nefarious fraud; but these men, and the adminis-tration itself, will find that there is power in the

people too,—a power that can and will make itself felt in the next Congressional elections.

A certain Democratic member of the Ho

from a northern State, a personal friend of Mr

Buchanan, being asked if it were possible that he

tion, and if I do, the people will defeat my elec-

tion, and am defeated at the next election," he might have added, "the President has many things

at his disposal, and can abundantly reward me, as I believe he will, therefore I will stand by him and take my chances." We know that in his heart

this subservient politician disapproves the Lecompton constitution, and the not sending it to

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

tion at the polls. But if I go with the administra

mate of the intelligence and integrity of the peo

is the object of their utter detestation!

the latter have won golden opinions from the great body of the American people, by their manly and determined opposition to what they and we con-sider a most unmitigated fraud and outrage. "ALLIES OF THE BLACK REPUBLI-

This is a favorite expression with the adminis hundred. In 16 pages, \$1. ration, and is applied to all, Democrats and Americans, who will not bow down to Baal, or Buchanan, and do the bidding of a would-be mas-

We welcome to our exchange list the old cratic party at the North, to whom Mr. Buconservative, able, ever-decorous Whig paper, the chanan is indebted for his election,—Mr. Douglas, whom Mr. Buchanan was so anxious to oblige the appointment of his friends to office in the outset of his administration,—Mr. Douglas, evi-dently at that time Mr. Buchanan' favorite for the

tors who have so kindly spoken of the Washington City American, and thus made known the existence of an American paper at the seat of the Fed-

The commendations they have bestowed upon us are most gratefully appreciated, and we can now that we do not receive letters saying, "we have seen your paper highly spoken of by such or such a paper; we did not know before that an American paper was published at Washington,

Mr. Anderson was elected to the present Congress by the American party of the 2d district of Missouri, over a Democrat. But since he has been here he has voted regularly, we believe, with the his district were in favor of Lecompton? To which Democrats, and might as well call himself one.

We have great pleasure in presenting our readers this week, with the eloquent and patriotic peech of Senator CRITTENDEN, delivered in the | The Sentences of the Royal British Bank enate a week ago upon the Kansas-Lecompton question. It was listened to with great admira-tion by the crowded lobbies and galleries of the Senate—a large portion of the House of Repre-

was in every respect worthy of his high reputation, gratifying to his friends, troublesome to his oppo-nents, and if not a convincing argument upon the

So great was the rush and desire to get into the galleries, that the Vice President was compelled to order the Sargeant-at-Arms to prevent any further attempt to press in, by closing the doors.

Mr. Douglas labored under the disadvantage of having to go over much ground already trodden by many other Senators, and some that he had been over before. But he made some new and strong points, and, as a whole, his speech will be found to be a masterly review of the Kansas question, and a most able argument against the course tion, and a most able argument against the course of the President and the majority of the Senate.

### ACCOMPLISHED AT LAST.

from his office of Judge of Probate of the county of Suffolk, by the Governor of Massachusetts, Banks, upon the address of both branches of the State Legislature; an act which Governor Garden, RER, American, refused to perform.

The ouly crime, or offence, of which Judge Lor-ing was guilty, or with which he was charged, was that he executed the law of Congress, commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law; and for this, the called the Fagilive Slave Law; and for this, the ultra anti-slavery party of that State have perseveringly sought to inflict punishment upon him.—
They have accomplished their unworthy purpose at last, of removing him from office; but in doing this, they have injured the fair fame of "the Old Bay State" vastly more than they have injured him; and have made a record that will stand as n eternal disgrace to all who had any hand in the

We are glad to see that some of the leading papers belonging to the Republican party in Mass-achusetts and other Northern States, condemn the removal of Judge Loring in the most unqualified erms, characterizing it as arbitrary, impolitic and nalicious; the fruit of faction, fanaticism and fe-

We should not be surprised if this unjust persecution of Judge Loring should make him the sucessor to Governor Banks, or Vice President of the United States.

### THE CONTRAST.

Below are some just remarks upon the sentences of the Royal British Bank Directors, passed upon them by Lord Campbell. The trial, conviction and sentences passed upon these public swindlers, and the entire escape of all such criminals through the mesnes of the law, in this country, or their being screened from prosecution, conviction, and pun-ishment by the fact that they are men of "high standing" in the community, presents a contrast between England and the United States, in this particular, by no means flattering or creditable to

Wealth and respectability cannot protect a crim inal from punishment there, while here they form a complete panoply. A rascal is a rascal there, in spite of wealth and "social position;" and juries and judges are not deterred from doing their duty to the public in convicting and pusishing the guilty, by the fact that the criminals are " respectably connected," and that great sympathy is felt for their families and relatives." No sympathy is felt here for the swindled, but only for swindlers; none for the murdered and their bereaved fami-

lies, but only for the murderer and his family. So in regard to public swindlers. They go unwhipt of justice, and walk our streets, and perambulate the Capitol with an air of defiance, making at the same time an ostentatious display of that wealth which they have obtained by means not more honest than the counterfeiter, the pickpocket, the horse-thief, and the burglar obtain heir "pickings and stealings." And who shun the public swindlers? Who refuse to return their udacious salutations, or decline taking their proffered hand? . Few, very few, if any, have the resolution to do it, though they know that the indi-vidual ought to be, and would be, if the law could be impartially and rigidly enforced, within the four walls of a State Prison, laboring for that very

public he has so successfully robbed. But is it matter of surprise that such things should be when we see the Government itself going openly into the market to buy up political supporters? That they do so is notorious. With fat jobs and contracts, made purposely tempting; with offices, honors, distinction, power, and preferment in one hand, and barbed arrows, whips, and denunciations in the other, the President walks into the halls of legislation, or sends for "prominent and influential men" to the " White House" from every section of the country, and thus prep ared, tampers with their integrity, and buys their support; or, failing in this, opens his battery of de-nunciation upon them through his organ, the Union, as renegades, traitors, and Black Repub-licans! Such is the example of political morality set by the American Government; and of one thing we may be sure ; namely, that the stream can never rise higher than the fountain; that there cannot possibly be a high standard of any other:

Directors Senate a week ago upon the Kansas-Lecompton question. It was listened to with great admiration by the crowded lobbies and galleries of the Senate—a large portion of the House of Representatives being present—and it is to be sent abroad over the land in large numbers, many thousands having been ordered.

Mr. Crittenden, if not the oldest Senator, has served more years in that body than any other one, and has, therefore, the largest experience as such. He has been Attorney General under two Presidents, General Harrison and Mr. Fillmore, and his name has long been familiar as house-hold words to the American people, with whom it is hunt, a synonym for the set of the Royal British Bank.—Sun.

"Lord Campbell said: I shall first name agreement."

"Lord Campbell said: I shall first name agreement."

words to the American people, with whom it is but a synonym for talent, eloquence, largeness of heart, frankness, honesty, political integrity, and an ardent love of his country—his whole country, every part and parcel of it. His name, ever associated with that of "the great statesman of the West," never fails to warm the heart of every-true Whig, and to recall the stirring scenes of the palmy days of that glorious party, of which he may exclaim, "quorum pars, magna fui." No man in the nation has a stronger hold upon the affections of the American people than Mr. Crittenden.

MR. DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

Senator Douglas delivered his long expected speech on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, in the Senate on Monday evening.

He spoke about three hours, and without any desire to flatter him, we must say that his speech was in every respect worthy of his high reputation, grantifying to his friends troublewant is to the directors of the Royal British Back.—Sun.

"Lord Campbell said: I shall first pass sentence upon you, Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, and Hugh Innes Cameron. After a long, and I hope importial trial, you have been convicted by a jury of your country, upon the clearest evidence, of an infamous crime. You were charged with conspiring to deceive and defraud the sharcholders of the bank to which you belonged by false representations, and it is clear that you did so. I acquit you of having originated this bank with the fraudulent to cheat the public, but it is now demonstrated that for years you have carried on a system of deliberate fraud, and fabricated documents for the purpose of deceiving the public for your own direct or indirect benefit. It would be a disgrace to the law of any country if this were not a crime to be purpose of deceiving the public for your own direct or indirect benefit. It would be a disgrace to the law of any country if this were not a crime to be purpose of deceived in the public in scholers. It is not a mere breach of countret with the shareholders or custome

was in every respect worthy of his high reputation, gratifying to his friends, troublesome to his opponents, and if not a convincing argument upon the subject, it was because those who are convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still.—The galleries of the Senate were filled to overflowing early in the day, it being expected that Mr. Douglas would address the Senate during the day; but though it was arranged that he should speak at seven o'clock, after the Senate had taken a recess, yet se anxious were the people to hear thim that a large number remained from nine o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night—thirteen hours.

The lobbies of the Senate were filled with members of the House, and as there were crowds of ladies—and thousands of men—who could not get into the galleries, already crammed to their utmost capacity, the ladies, on motion of Mr. Gwin, were admitted into the Senate Chamber, every part of which was soon filled.

So great was the rush and desire to get into the galleries, that the Vice President was compelled to order the Sargeant-at-Atms to prevent any further attempt to press in, by closing the doors.

Mr. Douglas labored under the disadvantage of having to go over much ground already trodden by many other Senators, and some that he had been over before. But he made some new and strong points, and, as a whole, his speech will be found to be a masterly review of the Kansas question, and a most able argument against the course "Unfortunately, a laxity has been intro

Col. A. S. Johnson, commanding the Utah army, has been made a Brigadier General.

# "NOT THE CAUSE BUT THE OCCA-

Mr. Simmons said in his speech in the Senate the other day, that the Lecompton Constitution was not the cause of so much agitation, but the occasion. Thereby implying that there were those who were disposed to agitate at all events, and seized hold of this as and occasion, rather than a

We think he was right; we have not the les doubt but that there are those who carnestly de-sire to break up the Union, and who are determined to find some cause or occasion for doing so. Kan-sas disposed of by being admitted into the Union, no matter how, they will get up some other ques-tion upon which the North and the South must necessarily disagree, and make a row-de-dow about that; and so they will continue to do till they are either put down by the people, or succeed, or die off. We will not say that we know such is the purpose of certain men who occupy high places, and exercise great influence over the public mind in their own States, but we are so near knowing, that we have no doubt on the subject. We co

put our finger upon them.

These prominent men, if they would speak out their real sentiments, would probably utter the very language used by a Southern editor, as quoted and commented on by the New Orleans Bulletin, whose article the Natchez Courier approvingly co-

whose article the Natchez Courier approvingly coples. The disunionist says:

"We confess that we have very little faith in the spirit of resistance among the people of the South; and about the only prospect that we see of getting out of this glorious Union is, that one of these days the North may take a notion from mere wantonness, and by offering us some new indignity, to kick us out, and then kick us for being out—all of which we shall no doubt submit to as kindly as we have continued to remain in the Union under every indignity they have been able heretofore to offer us."

"Only think," remarks the New Orleans Bul-

"Only think of the small chance of consolation which remains to him! If the North would only take it into its head to 'offer' some dreadful 'indignity' to the South how happy would he be! He would then in the fulness of his soul exclaim:

'Now is the winter of our disconte Made glorious by the summer sun' of disunion; and to 'Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war,

of disunion; and to

'Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war,
and let chaos come again, oh, how it would fill him
with 'incommunicable bliss!'

"We say that the real monomaniac should excite our pity rather than any other emotions; and
though it may be found absolutely nesessary to restrain excesses growing out of monomania, it is
generally best, whenever it can be done with safety,
to let it alone to die of sheer exhausation. But there
is a vast difference between monomania and downright hypocrisy. The former we may pity; the
latter we always despise. The distinction between
these two is palpable, upon the political chessboard of the country just now, to the commonest
observer. We cannot stop to point out all the circumstances of it, it is plainly discernible; and shall
allude only to one. Some of the sectional presses
in this part of the country, aware that undisguised
disunion sentments would be execrated by the
people, artfully seek to instil the poison into the
public mind by carnestly professing the greatest
attachment to the Union, and at the same time
doing every thing that they possibly can secretly,
to undermine and destroy that for which their affectian is so strong! They manifestly think, too,
that the people will not see through the disgnise,
will be deceived through specious and deceitful
appearances, and will therefore not really understand what they are driving at. They will find
themselves, we think, greatly mistaken in the estimate they thus set upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the compliment thus
paid the latter, will, we presume, be duly appeciated. These sectional disunionists in disguise take
especial pains to give publicity to the sentiments
and fragments of speeches of Northern Abolitionists, giving them ludicrous prominence and importance, which must be as highly gratifying to the
vanity of the said abolitionists as it will be surprising to them. This indeed is an old device of the
sectionalists of different parts of the country, in
the d

# SENATOR KENNEDY.

We have greatly regretted that 8 dy deemed it his duty to separate himself from Mr. Crittenden on the Lecompton question; but he took a different view of that question and roted for it. In the course of his speech upon the question, Mr. Kennedy gave utterance to the following manly language, which we most cordial-

"Sir, I am proud to have an opportunity to stand here in the face of the world, upon the floor of the American Senate, and to say that I am not ashamed to proclaim that an American nationality must be preserved; that American interest must be promoted; that the decisions of the Supreme Court must be maintained; that alien suffrage and court must be maintained; that alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty must be repudiated; that the rights of conscience must be respected. I am not here to vindicate myself from the mere paltry charges that may be made in misrepresentation of what have been vulgarly denominated Know Nothings in this country. The first and highest and the holiest principle to me is the maintenance of the Constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. of the Constitution of this country, the enforcement of its guarantees, the perservation of the rights of the States under the Constitution, without which you can have no Government, you can

have no law. "These, Mr. President, are some of the leading measures of that contemned and despised party that I have the honor to represent. Is there a principle here, let me ask, that is not in conformity with our great charter of law and of liberty?

Is there one thing I have uttered that is not taught
by that paper? The distinguished Senator from
New York the other day paid his respects to my New York the other day paid his respects to my party by alluding to it as an 'ephemeral organization, based upon frivolous and foreign ideas.' It is not so ephemeral as he imagines. I should be happy if I could say that the principles of the gentleman's party were only frivolous. They might possibly be characterized by a harder term. The principles which I have the honor to advocate here o-day are to be found in the Constitution of the United States, not outside of it, nor above it. I say this with emphasis, but with all respect to the distinguished gentleman, and for this reason, I cannot, in the decision of the present question, hold the slightest political affiliation with the tenets or doctrines of that Senator. "While I have all the feeling that I am uttering

now for the Southern interests, and for the South, born, reared, and educated, as I have been, in the South, yet let me say that no Senator on this floor has a heart more expanded and more thoroughly in consonance with all the principles of the Union than I have. No man will stand here longer than than I have. No man will stand here longer than I will vindicating the Union. The principles of my party are based on one great idea—the perservation of the Union, by perserving the rights of the States in the Union. All other questions that came into its party platform were collateral questions, connected intimately and directly with, and pointing to, this one particular purpose and object. I might go further, and say more perhaps than would be justifiable upon the floor of the Senate of the United States, in vindication of a party, the members of which, whom I find in this body, I am happy to say, however few they may body, I am happy to say, however few they may be, are gentlemen who command the respect of those who are areociated with them here, and of